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U.S. Department of Agriculture

Farm Seeds

FOR SPRING AND
SUMMER PLANTING

AND SEED POTATOES.



Have a Patch of Lucerne on your Farm. (See Pages 6-7)



ARTHUR YATES & CO. LTD.

184, 188 SUSSEX STREET

SYDNEY N.S.W.

Australia

PRICES CURRENT ON 15-8-21

Lines not priced are not available at this date but supplies are expected later and customers are advised to write for prices.

	Pages	lbs.	Bus.	Cwt.		Pages	lbs.	Bus.	Cwt.
LUCERNE					SEED OATS				
Yates' A.Y. Broadleaf					Algerian, Ex. Prime A.Y.			5/3	
Giant Upright ...	7	3/3			„ Prime Ordinary	19		4/9	
Yates' Re-cleaned					Lachlan ...			8/-	
Hunter River ...	7								
CLOVERS					FODDER PLANTS				
Shermans (roots only) ...	21				Sudan Grass ...	8	7d.		56/-
N.Z. Red ...	22	2/3			Buckwheat ...	16			
Crimson (Incarnatum) ...	22	1/-			Canary Seed ...	16	4d.		
White ...	22	3/-			Chicory ...	16	7/6		
Alsike ...	22	2/9			Cow Peas ...	16	8d.	32/6	
Melilotus Indica ...	22	8d.			Field Peas ...	17			
Bokhara ...	22	2/9			Kurrajong 2/- oz.	17	20/-		
Trifolium Subterranean...	22	6/-			Linseed ...	17			35/-
Medicago Orbicularis ...	22	2/-			Cattle Melon ...	17	5/		
Strawberry (Shelled) ...	22	15/-			Pea Nuts ...	18	1/6		
Egyptian or Berseem ...	22	2/3			Pumpkin, Cattle ...	19	4/-		
GRASSES					Sainfoin, Yates' D'ble Cut	20	1/-		
Australian Blue Grass ...	16	7/-			Salt Bush ...	20	4/-		
Cocksfoot ...	16		27/6		Sheeps Burnett ...	20	8d.		65/-
Couch Grass ...	16	3/-			Silver Beet ...	20	4/-		
Danthonia ...	16-17	1/9			Soy Beans ...	20	10d.		
Mitchell Grass ...	17				Sunflower, Giant Russian	20	1/3		
Paspalum Dilatatum ...	17	1/-		100/-	Teosinte ...	20			
Paspalum Compressum ...	18	2/6			Tree Lucerne Seed 9d. oz	20	6/-		
Phalaris Bulbosa ...	18	4/9			Tagosaste ... 6d. oz.	20	3/-		
Rhodes Grass ...	19	1/6							
Rye Grass, Perennial ...	20				FODDER PLANTS				
„ Italian ...	20		8/6		(From roots & cuttings)		100	1000	
RAPE, SOWING					Elephant Grass ...		7/6	60/-	
Yates' Dwarf Broadleaf...	19	9d.		70/-	Kikuyu Grass ...		7/6	60/-	
MUSTARD					Poa Aquatica ...	21			
	17	1/6			Texas Blue Grass ...		7/6		
					Shearmans Clover ...		7/6	60/-	

All Prices herein are SUBJECT TO ALTERATION and market fluctuation. Definite Prices quoted on application.

Attention is drawn to the Conditions of Sale and Non-Warranty on page 4.

	Pages	lbs.	Bus.	Cwt.		Pages	oz.	½-lb.	lb.
MILLETS					ROOT CROPS				
Japanese	9	4d.		30/-	MANGOLDS AND SUGAR BEET—				
White French		5d.		40/-	Yates' Mammoth Long Red... ..				
Pearl		1/-			6d. 1/3 3/-				
Siberian					Yates' Champion Yellow Globe				
Hungarian		4d.		30/-	6d. 1/3 3/-				
Broom		5d.			Golden Tankard				
SORGHUMS					6d. 1/3 3/-				
Amber Cane	11	5d.		40/-	Long Yellow				
Black Sorghum or Saccharatum		5d.		40/-	6d. 1/3 3/-				
Planters Friend		4½d.		37/6	Sugar Beet Wanzleben } 24				
Saccaline		7d.		56/-	6d. 1/3 4/-				
GRAIN SORGHUMS—					Giant Half Sugar Mangold				
MAIZE					6d. 1/6 3/6				
YELLOW AND RED GRAINED—					FIELD CARROTS—				
Ninety Day		¼-bus.	Bus.		Sinclair's Champion				
*Early Leaming	13 and 14				8d. 1/6 5/-				
*Funk's Yellow Dent					White Belgian				
Small Early Red Hogan					8d. 1/6 5/-				
*Improved Yellow Dent					Orange Giant				
Yellow Hogan					8d. 1/6 5/-				
Yellow Hawkesbury					SWEDE TURNIP ... 25				
Selected Moruya					3/-				
Large Red Hogan					POTATOES				
Goldmine					Early Manistee				
Yellow Horsetooth					Early Rose				
WHITE GRAINED—					Extra Early Vermont				
Silvermine				Beauty of Hebron					
*Manning White				Adirondack					
Hickory King				Early Manhattan					
Giant White				Satisfaction					
White Horsetooth				Queen of the Valley					
Boone County Special				Brownell's Beauty					
SELECTED STOCK grown under special supervision can be supplied of those varieties marked *					Coronation				
		3/6	11/6		Up-to-date				
					Circular Heads				
					Carmen				
					New Era				
					ARTICHOKES, JERU'M 30				
					15/-				
					VEGETABLE CROPS				
					For oz. and lb. prices, see Yates' Annual. Bushel prices of Peas and Beans on application.				

TERMS OF BUSINESS

Conditions of Sale and Non-Warranty.

We believe that all Seeds, Bulbs and Roots sold by us are of the description and kind specified by us at the time of sale, but owing to the practical impossibility in many cases of being certain of this, we give no undertaking that such Seeds, Bulbs, or Roots will correspond with the description under which they are sold, and we make all sales subject to this condition. We further give no warranty, expressed or implied, as to their growth, description, quality, or productiveness, and will not be in any way responsible for the crop. If the purchaser does not accept the goods sold to him on these terms, they are at once to be returned to us, and any money paid to us will be refunded.

Arthur Yates & Co. Ltd.

Forwarding.

All orders should bear **Full Name and Postal Address**, also **Name of Railway Station or Shipping Port** to which the **Goods** are to be sent, and **Directions for Route** where there is an **Alternate One**. Customers will confer a favor upon us by sending in orders early.

Terms.

Orders should be accompanied by remittance for the approximate amount of the order. Cheques under £5 should always have exchange added, and, when goods are required by coastal steamer, the freight must also be included. We will deliver seeds on rail or wharf, Sydney, after which seeds are on customer's account and at his risk. Our Terms for Seed Grain, Grass, Clover, Lucerne, and other Agricultural Seeds are strictly Net Cash. We cut our prices very fine, and it is only by selling on Cash Terms that we can do a profitable business. **All Grass and Fodder Seeds are charged at Net weights, and Bags charged extra**; this is more to buyer's advantage than to have the bags weighed in and charged at Seed Prices.

Suburban Deliveries.

For the convenience of our customers in the Suburbs of Sydney, we will deliver within the Suburban Area at the following rates: 6d. per 14 lbs., 9d. per 28 lbs., 1s. per 56 lbs, 2s. per cwt.

Information.

We are pleased to give customers at any time the benefit of our experience, but we would ask that letters be concise. Local experience should always be taken as qualifying any general instructions that we can give as to time of planting, harvesting, suitable varieties or mixtures, etc.

Our Autumn Farm Seed List.

Will be available about March 1st and contains full lists and descriptions of Grasses and Clovers, together with suggested mixtures for various soils and localities.

ARTHUR YATES & CO. LTD.

184-188 SUSSEX STREET

SYDNEY, N.S.W

THE IMPORTANCE AND ADVANTAGES

OF SOWING ONLY RE-CLEANED FARM SEED.

We have always made a great speciality of Re-cleaned Farm Seeds. It seems to us, that the many advantages of sowing clean heavy seed, should appeal to all farmers, and, indeed, it almost invariably is so, wherever and whenever growers have troubled to go into this matter.

The sowing of Re-cleaned Farm Seeds means—

CLEANER CROPS, SURER CROPS HEAVIER CROPS

and (what is perhaps of the most importance)—

CLEAN LAND.

The infesting of land with weed seeds, when, by paying a little extra price, seed which has been thoroughly re-dressed is obtainable, is surely a poor policy.

“Re-cleaned” Seed means that thin pinched seeds, the broken seeds, and weed seeds have to a very considerable extent been eliminated, and thus is sown only plump healthy seed which will give a good even stand even under conditions when inferior seeds would perish.

Therefore we advise

SOW ONLY RE-CLEANED FARM SEEDS

Because it Pays to do so.

- 
1. Farmers' Dressed Sample.
 2. "Cleanings" taken out by us.
 3. Yates' Re-cleaned Sample.

LUCERNE

"The crop that gives a continual harvest without an annual ploughing or seeding."



YEAR by year this King of Fodder Crops is proving its adaptability to varying situations, soils and climates. At one time it was thought that it would be a sheer waste of seed to sow anywhere but on choice alluvial flats; but now we find Lucerne extensively grown on ordinary good agricultural land and even on hilly upland country. Of course it is not suggested that such heavy growths or so many cuts in the season occur on the hilly land as are produced on typical Lucerne flats, but even where Lucerne does only moderately well there is no other crop to compare with it.

Many of our coastal dairying districts are capable of growing good Lucerne. For milk producing, green lucerne is unsurpassed. In some cases it is advisable to dress the land with slaked burnt lime or ground lime-stone before sowing the seed, but even if this cannot be done it is well worth trying a sowing of **YATES' BROADLEAF GIANT-UPRIGHT LUCERNE**

On our own farm at Exeter, N.S.W., we find it unsatisfactory to cut Lucerne regularly for hay, as it is so often spoilt by excessive rains, but we find it immensely superior to any other crop for grazing dairy cows. The method we follow is to allow the crop to come to its full growth, then we feed it down close with a heavy stocking. As soon as the paddock is eaten clean we remove the cattle and shut up, until the growth is again fit for feeding off. By having several small paddocks of Lucerne, the dairy farmer can feed them alternately and provide continuous feeding throughout the spring and autumn and make a wonderful increase in the milk yield.

As a hay crop Lucerne stands alone. The late disastrous drought has emphasised its value more than ever.

For Prices see pages 2 and 3.

LUCERNE—Continued.

FOR AUSTRALIAN CONDITIONS

YATES <sup>BROADLEAF
AY
GIANT-UPRIGHT</sup> LUCERNE

IS BEST BY TEST

YATES' <sup>BROADLEAF
AY
GIANT-UPRIGHT</sup> LUCERNE in sealed bags is heavily re-machined and tested seed of the very primest strain of N.S.W. grown Lucerne, which is saved on selected farms in those districts in which, owing to special natural conditions, there has been evolved a long standing drought resisting strain, which has proved itself for Australian conditions.

Most of these farms have supplied the seed crop to us, for many years past, and we know the pedigree of the seed, and that it is the true Broadleaf Giant Upright growing variety.

YATES' <sup>BROADLEAF
AY
GIANT-UPRIGHT</sup> LUCERNE is supplied through our country agents in 25 lbs. and 50 lbs. net sealed bags, printed with our own brand, or will be supplied direct to farmers in whatever quantities required. Growers should exercise caution, and accept only packages closed with our metal seal, and branded YATES' <sup>BROADLEAF
AY
GIANT-UPRIGHT</sup> LUCERNE thereby being assured of obtaining the best quality, and most suitable strain of Lucerne for Australian conditions.



Yates' Re-sieved Broadleaf Hunter River Lucerne.

This is much superior in purity and strength of growth to the Hunter River Lucerne usually sold, and is undoubtedly better suited to our climatic conditions than any imported Lucerne. It is thoroughly re-cleaned and of tested growth. Every sack sent out is branded with our name and sealed, and growers should look to this when taking delivery.

SUDAN GRASS

The Wonder Crop

ALTHOUGH last spring and summer proved a time of plenty as regards natural growth and pastures, enough has been learnt of Sudan Grass to know that it has come to stay; and year in year out, be the season more or less favorable, it will undoubtedly prove one of our best summer fodder and hay crops. A dry summer will, we feel sure, only enhance its already great reputation, and all farmers should seriously consider whether they can afford not to plant Sudan.

Though not so heavy a yielder in its primary growth as some of the Millets, after the first crop is taken off, Sudan Grass stools thickly and comes again and again in a miraculous manner and requires less moisture than the Millets. The rapidity of growth and weight of crop of the second, third, fourth, and in some cases fifth cuts surpasses anything else among the summer fodders. It will succeed in a great variety of soils and climates, in fact, there are few localities where it will not give wonderful results.

As a drought resister Sudan Grass has proved itself one of the best. Its palatability, green, or in the form of hay, is indicated by the greedy manner in which all classes of stock eat this forage. Its fodder value, tested under chemical analysis, is stated to compare most favorably with wheaten or lucerne hay. Sudan Grass stands grazing extremely well, and it is probably the most valuable of the summer-growing fodder crops for this purpose.

Order early—sow as soon as frosts are over to get a long growing season.

A member of the Sorghum family Sudan Grass is an annual and must be sown down each year. It is most sensitive to frosts, and should not be sown until all danger of such is over, and then as early as possible so as to ensure a good growth and a strong stand by midsummer. Prepare the land as in the

cultivation of wheat or sorghum. Sow either in drills or broadcast. If in drills, about eighteen inches to two feet apart, sow 6 lbs. to 8 lbs. to the acre. This allows of cultivation between the young plants, assisting materially in helping on the young growth by conserving the moisture and checking the weeds. For the man sowing a large area probably the most practical method of sowing this crop would be through the ordinary grain drill



—perhaps alternate hoes, at 8 to 12 lbs. per acre—or failing that, broadcast, at the rate of 12 lbs. to 16 lbs. per acre. Sowing with Cow Peas might also be tried with advantage to the land and stock.

As will be readily understood in such a quick growing and vigorous plant, Sudan Grass responds very noticeably to fertilisers. An application of from 1 cwt. to 2 cwt. of superphosphate with the seed is strongly recommended.

For Prices see pages 2 and 3.

MILLETS

Quick, Cheaply-Grown
Summer
FODDER CROPS.

As a catch crop to augment the natural grazing many farmers require a quick-growing fodder to give "a green pick" when the pastures are ripened and dry. The need is for something that will require little labor in cultivation or harvesting. Some of the MILLETS are eminently suitable for this purpose. They will grow well on even mediocre land and several of the varieties stand grazing very satisfactorily and shoot again and again.

As a "follow on" for milking cows and growing lambs, after the spring grass has commenced to dry, the several varieties of MILLETS specially indicated are excellent. Sow broadcast or through an ordinary grain drill set for suitable depth as mentioned below.

Varieties, and Their Uses.

For grazing purposes or green forage **JAPANESE MILLET** and **WHITE FRENCH MILLET** give the earliest growth after sowing. The **Japanese** variety is of upright growth and stools out fairly well. It grows up to 3 feet 6 inches or more high and "comes again" very quickly after being fed off or cut. The **White French** type is smoother and of slightly more succulent foliage, and grows perhaps a little higher, but does not stool quite so well. This millet also recovers very quickly after feeding off or cutting.

The **PEARL** and **SIBERIAN MILLETS**, while not coming quite so quickly in the first instance as the two previously mentioned, stool very thickly after being fed off, and give a splendid second and even third yield of greenstuff. **Siberian Millet** will produce its secondary growth even while the first growth is ripening.

Pearl Millet produces an enormous crop, especially in warm climates, and on account of its strong stooling habit and quick recovery, is one of the best for green feeding purposes.

HUNGARIAN MILLET is essentially a Hay Millet. It is of fine tall growth, unsuitable for grazing. In suitable situations and favorable seasons it is such a quick grower that two crops of excellent hay may be taken off in one season.

MANCHURIAN is somewhat similar to Hungarian, but is claimed to be hardier and earlier. It is of somewhat coarser growth.

Supplies of some varieties are uncertain this season. Usually 12 lbs. to 15 lbs. per acre is a good sowing

YATES
FARM
RE-CLEANED
SEEDS



FOR
BETTER
CROPS

For Prices see pages 2 and 3.

SORGHUMS



FEW fodder plants are held in such general favor in such a wide range of districts as the Sorghums. This plant has wonderful adaptability to different soils and climates, and will produce big yields of splendid fodder where maize would fail.

The early varieties grow quickly even on poor land and under droughty conditions, and give green feed when most other things are withering. The late sorts grow under similar conditions, and stand well into the winter—even when the flag is frosted the stalks retain their succulence and sweetness—and provide a very palatable and fattening fodder when it is most acceptable.

Many farmers are reluctant to grow Sorghum for fear of poisoning their stock; but the Sorghums are too valuable to exclude, and if the following is noted, they can be fed to stock with perfect safety. Sorghum should not be fed green until the crop is matured, that is when the flowering stage is reached. If the crop becomes stunted with drought, or frosted, it is also dangerous to feed green; in this case it should be cut and dried or made into ensilage. Matured Sorghum can be fed without any risk.

For ensilage, experience shows that Sorghum should be fairly mature before cutting. The stalks may look rather dry, but Sorghums should not be cut for silage until the seeds are hard. If cut too early the silage is apt to be acrid and inferior to that cut at the right time.

SORGHUMS—Continued

THE earliest sowing of Sorghums should be made directly the frosts are over, and the second crop may be planted up to the end of January, November and December being the best months.

In rich, moist land, and where fineness is desired, up to fifty pounds can be sown broadcast per acre, but in ordinary situations thirty pounds is ample; it is a good method in such land to sow in drills three feet apart, and keep the land between the rows cultivated. In drills, about ten pounds per acre is sufficient. Prices vary with the market.

Early Amber Cane.—The earliest and the best variety to withstand droughty conditions. Largely used on the irrigation areas, as less water is required to bring it to maturity.

Sorghum, Saccharatum or Black Sorghum.—The hardiest, recommended for cold districts where the season is short. It should be fed off while in bloom (but not before this, as young Sorghum is dangerous to stock).

Planter's Friend.—For late crop, as it stands cold weather and retains its sweetness and feeding qualities even after the seed is matured. Excellent for sowing late when the season has proved too dry for the successful growing of the early sorts.

Saccaline (The ideal late Sorghum).—Exceptionally rich in sugar, it is very palatable and fattening to all classes of stock, while its succulence and freedom from "pithiness" after standing through severe winter frosts is most marked.

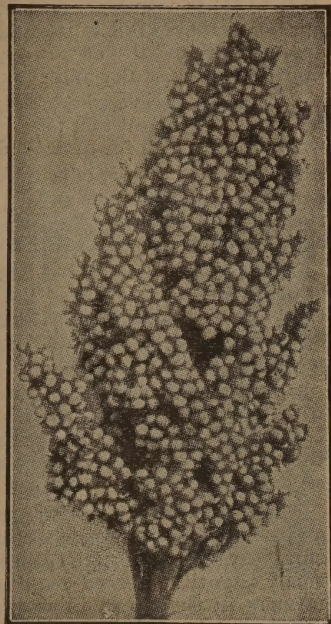
One of the very valuable habits of Saccaline is its persistent ratooning, or throwing up of new growths from the roots when the matured stalks have been cut. It has in several instances stood through the winter, and then, when all cut, thrown up a fresh crop of fine stalks the following spring, and grown well through the second summer.

GRAIN SORGHUMS.

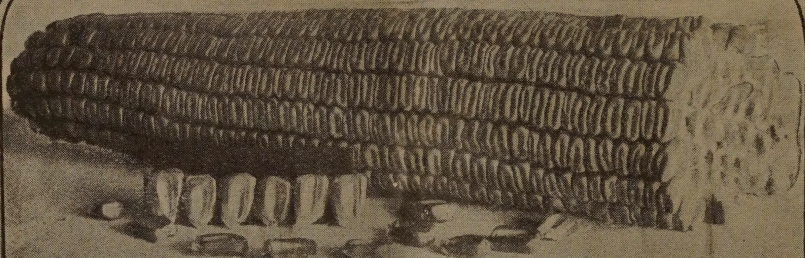
In districts where the rainfall is too precarious or the soil unsuitable for growing maize for grain, splendid results can be obtained from some of the varieties of Grain Sorghums.

These varieties are non-saccharine (i.e., the stalks do not contain sugar), and are not very suitable for feeding green as the stalks are very pithy. But the grain is almost equal to maize grain in feeding value, and is very palatable. It should also prove of considerable value to poultry men. Remarkable yields can be obtained from these sorghums even under very adverse conditions. Any farmers interested should write us for particulars of varieties available.

For Prices see pages 2 and 3.



SEED MAIZE



SILVERMINE

MAIZE is a summer crop of the utmost importance in all districts where a reasonable fall of summer rains can be counted on. Even where the summers are usually on the dry side, Maize can be successfully grown if sown in drills and carefully and regularly cultivated.

In cool districts where Maize will not ripen, it is still a most valuable green fodder for early autumn use. We strongly recommend sowing in drills, even when only needed for green fodder or ensilage.

The extra weight of crop from a paddock of green Maize sown in drills and cultivated will more than repay the extra cost of labor. Should the season turn dry a fair yield would result from cultivated Maize, whereas the broadcast crop might be a failure.

By sowing the early maturing varieties it is possible to harvest a crop of grain in districts where the later maturing sorts will not ripen. The best time for sowing Maizes varies somewhat in the different districts. For green crop or ensilage, Maize can usually be sown a month or so later than would be necessary for a grain crop.

As the majority of our customers will require seed Maize for green crop we would advise them not to overlook the White Grained varieties as, generally, besides yielding a heavier grain crop than the Yellow sorts of the same class, they are all exceptionally good green crop Maizes, producing a heavy leafy succulent growth.

Sow about four quarts per acre in drills for grain, and one bushel to one-and-a-half bushel broadcast for green feed. Prime samples are again scarce this year and prices are rather higher than usual. But in view of the really small quantity of seed required per acre this should not be considered, and farmers in their own interests should not begrudge the small extra cost of selected and specially graded samples.

Yellow and Red Grained Maize.

Carefully Selected and Re-graded Samples.

We expect to have the following varieties during the season but supplies are uncertain of some sorts and customers would assist us by stating if we may substitute.

For Prices see pages 2 and 3.

Ninety Day—True early flint maize and an excellent early green crop variety. (Supplies uncertain).

Early Leaming—An early green crop maize for which we have a good demand. We can usually supply both the yellow and red grained varieties.

Funk's Yellow Dent—Strongly recommended as a variety which will do better than most sorts under dry conditions, it is fairly early, close grained and a prolific yielder.

Small Early Red Hogan—A fine early green crop variety.

Improved Yellow Dent—Heavy cropping, deep grained, very suitable for green fodder and a heavy yielder in rich land.

Yellow Hogan—A very popular and excellent main crop variety.

Yellow Hawkesbury—A deep broad grained sort which has always proved a splendid doer in warm districts; an exceedingly heavy cropper.

Selected Moruya—Main crop. Perhaps the best large grained maize on the Sydney market. A rich yellow grain of great weight. Supplies uncertain.

Large Red Hogan—One of the best known varieties and is suitable for grain or green feed, requires a fairly long season.

Goldmine—An attractive yellow maize, mid season; the grain is very solid, fairly deep, and set closely on the cobs.

Yellow Horsetooth—Main crop. A deep soft grained maize largely grown on our Northern Rivers.



White Grained Varieties.

Valuable for Growing for Green Fodder.

For Prices see pages 2 and 3.

Carefully Selected and Re-graded Samples.

Silvermine—The earliest white, grain deep and solid, ripens in about four months, excellent for early green fodder crop; a good drought resister, and hardy.

Manning White—An early main crop; large deep grain, a heavy cropper. Our stock was specially grown for us from stock seed, grown under departmental supervision.

Hickory King—A very popular main crop sort and an excellent green fodder variety for the highlands.

Giant White—An excellent main crop sort; the grain is large, deep and solid; one of the heaviest cropping varieties we offer. A splendid green fodder.

White Horsetooth—A very deep soft-grained maize, tall growing, largely used on our Northern Rivers; a late season sort.

Boone County Special—A late variety, doing well in a medium climate well supplied with moisture. A good yielder with large deep grain.

Customers, Note!

Supplies of some sorts of Maize are uncertain, and if sold out of variety ordered **we will substitute variety**

nearest to it in
season and type,

and which we consider will give satisfactory results.

If customers do not desire this please instruct

**“Do not
Substitute.”**



THE IMPORTANCE OF ROTATION WITH LEGUMES IN MAIZE GROWING.

IN most districts where mixed farming is carried on Maize is a summer crop of the utmost importance. Even where the season is too short to ripen the grain the green fodder produced is of great value, either for cutting and reeding in the autumn, or for storing away in the silo for future use. In the true maize districts the grain crop is a staple one and if for any reason this fails it is a serious matter for the farmers in those districts. Now, if by using the fallow maize lands in the winter for growing other crops, we can materially improve that land for maize next season, it becomes a matter of real interest to farmers to test such renovating crops.

As a rule the best maize flats are subject to occasional flooding and a deposit of new soil is thus left on the surface. This keeps the land rich and well supplied with the necessary plant food and humus. After a time, maize land which is never flooded loses its "strength" the crops dwindle, and the use of superphosphate and other artificial manures must be resorted to. The main reason for this is the gradual depletion of the readily available plant food and the humus, or organic matter in the soil.

Table showing plant food removed from one acre by an average Maize crop.

Crop.	Nitrogen.	Phosphoric Acid	Potash.
Maize (grain) 50 bushels	50.0 lbs.	24 lbs.	16 lbs.
„ (stalks) 3,000 lbs.	25 lbs.	7½ lbs.	36 lbs.

It will at once be noted that Nitrogen is one of the very necessary constituents of good maize land. Potash is usually well supplied in the land, and in any case most of the potash is returned to the land in the stalks and leaves of a grain crop. Phosphoric Acid is cheaply available in the form of Superphosphate, but Nitrogen is an expensive item to put on the land in the form of artificial manures. Whereas a fifty bushel crop of Maize will take from the land 50 lbs. of Nitrogen, an ordinary dressing of a nitrogenous manure adds only about 10 lbs. or 11 lbs. to the acre. While this has a valuable stimulating effect on the crop, we must look elsewhere for a cheap means of supplying this important plant food.

Nitrogen from Leguminous Crops.

All Leguminous crops, such as peas, vetches, cowpeas, clovers, etc., have the power of drawing their Nitrogen needs direct from the air. This element is stored in the roots and foliage of these plants and when the whole, or portion of such crops are ploughed under, a large amount of cheap Nitrogen is added to the soil. If such a leguminous crop is cut and removed the benefit is curtailed, as only a portion of the Nitrogen is stored in the roots and stubble; but if the field is grazed, as in the case of clovers, cowpeas, vetches, etc., a considerable amount of the crop is returned to the soil by trampling and animal manure. A crop of peas for thrashing, or green marketing, will yield back to the land the Nitrogen contents of the straw and roots.

For the purposes of improving the Nitrogen contents of maize land and for improving the texture of the soil between the maize crops, we recommend the following legumes. Field Peas, Market Peas (for picking green), Crimson Clover (*Trifolium Incarnatum*), Berseem or Egyptian Clover and Tares and Vetches. We shall be pleased to give particulars as to the best varieties for different districts, supplies available and prices, on application. We commend to farmers the N.S.W. Department of Agriculture's Farmer's Bulletin, No. 134 (Oct. 1920), "Soil Improvement for Maize," for further information.

YATES' GENERAL LIST OF GRASSES & FODDER CROPS

Artichokes—Excellent for fattening pigs. (Tubers only), see page 30.

AUSTRALIAN BLUE GRASS (*Andropogon Sericeus*).—This perennial grass grows well in the coastal districts and colder portions of New South Wales, Victoria and Queensland, but it is also found in other parts. It is a valuable pasture grass, and, in suitable situations, makes considerable growth in the winter, making it doubly valuable to graziers and farmers. It will also yield an amount of rich, leafy, bottom herbage in the summer months, of which cattle and sheep are very fond and will fatten on. An excellent grass, will stand close feeding well, and will continue growing during long periods of dry weather. Sow two to three pounds per acre. Supplies uncertain.

Berseem Clover—The great winter growing clover, see page 23.

Bokhara Clover—For soil improving, see page 22.

BUCKWHEAT—A splendid quick yielding crop for fowls. Sow twenty pounds per acre. Japanese, the largest and most vigorous varieties.

CANARY SEED—The crop is the well known canary seed for bird food. It may also be used for hay purposes, requires similar culture to wheat; sow 17 to 20 lbs. per acre.

Carrot, Field—see page 24.

CHICKORY—Valuable for its deep rooting action and withstanding droughts. Usually sown in mixtures for second class land.

Clovers—See pages 22-23.

COCKSFOOT—And other cool climate grasses may still be sown in suitable situations provided the weather be favorable, if not we advise waiting till the autumn rains. For descriptions, see Autumn Farm List.

COUCH GRASS (*Cynodon Dactylon*)—Stands heat and drought well and is specially suited for hot dry districts where other grasses do not succeed. It is also of great value for binding loose soil, sand banks, etc. It should not be planted near cultivation paddocks, as it is difficult to eradicate. Sow in warm weather after good rains. Sow ten to twelve pounds per acre.

COW PEAS—Cow Peas form perhaps the most valuable crop for green soiling, that we have for the coastal and warm parts of this country. They are extensively used for this purpose in the sugar fields of Queensland and will doubtless form the main legume for the crop rotation, now being found so necessary in connection with maize growing. They make excellent pasture, fine hay and splendid ensilage, and as well as all this do more than almost any other crop to improve the soil. Sow in Spring, after frost, in drills three feet apart, and drop a pea every foot in the drills. Sown in this manner, seven to ten pounds of seed will cover an acre. Broadcast, half to one bushel of seed is required. Clay Colored, Black Seeded, and others. Prices vary, supplies very uncertain.

DANTHONIA (Wallaby Grass)—A native Australian Grass, now attracting a great deal of attention in New Zealand, where it is being largely grown. Mr. F. Turner, in his work, "Australian Grasses," says of this variety. "It grows both in the coastal districts and in the arid interior; it is one of the most nutritious grasses of Australia, and, unlike most other species of this genus, it will grow more or less all the year round. Stock of all descriptions are remarkably fond of it. The seeds germinates readily after showery weather in the autumn and spring months." (Con. next page)

For Prices see pages 2 and 3.

(*DANTHONIA, Continued*)—On good soils the roots of this grass penetrate to a great depth, which enables the plant when growing in the arid interior to withstand long spells of dry weather." The seed is very light, and a small quantity will cover a good breadth of land; we would strongly recommend that one or two pounds per acre should be added to all mixtures for any soil or climate.

Elephant Grass—A new fodder plant. Cuttings only, see page 21.

FIELD PEAS—Peas can be used instead of Tares; they are cheaper, but not so hardy and will not stand continuous frosts. For sowing in the spring they are very profitable. They may be grown to maturity, the Peas being fed to pigs; or they may be cut green, just after flowering, for cattle or pig feed. Even if the roots are only ploughed in, the land will be greatly benefited, but if the entire crop is ploughed under, it is as good as a dressing of stable manure. Sow about 2 bushels to the acre. We usually stock the Grey and Blue varieties.

Grain Sorghums—Superior to maize for dry districts. See page 11.

Kikuyu Grass—A recently introduced grass. Roots only. See page 21.

KURRAJONG (*Sterculia Diversifolia*)—Many stock owners have had to fall back on anything at all edible for the stock during the recent drought, and as a last resort, the foliage of this tree has considerable value. It is likely that stockmen will want to make further early plantings for future use.

LINSEED (N.Z. Grown)—This is grown either for seed, for oil purposes, or for the fibre for linen making, but requires special conditions, which intending planters should inquire into if putting in large areas.

Lucerne—The king of all fodder crops, try even a small plot. See page 7.

Maize—Great summer crop. Selected and re-graded samples. Pages 13-14

Mangolds—Give a wonderful return per acre, and will stand through the winter so that they can be used as required. See page 24.

Melilotus—See Clovers, page 22.

MELONS, CATTLE—A mixture of suitable sorts. Generally the Cattle Pumpkins are to be preferred, but the Melons form a juicy stand-by-fodder.

Millets—Valuable for green fodder and as a catch crop. See page 9.

MITCHELL GRASS—This is one of the best Native Grasses we have, and will yield a large amount of succulent herbage, of which stock are very fond. This grass is very nutritious, a good drought resister, and forms a permanent pasture. Quickly responds to rainfall. If cut when it first shows the flower stem, makes excellent hay. Sow 2 to 3 pounds per acre. Supplies uncertain.

MUSTARD—For a quick green fodder for fattening lambs nothing is better than Mustard. Sow eight pounds per acre. It is also frequently mixed with Rape. It is ready a few weeks after sowing.

PASPALUM DILATATUM (Yates' Prime "Hand-Shaken")—Does well planted in conjunction with Rhodes Grass. The seed should be sown during spring, summer, or early autumn, say from August to April. Succeeds best where moist warm conditions prevail, but will prove a very profitable crop even where a moderate rainfall is experienced, and under these latter conditions it is not so likely to become rank and difficult to deal with. Once introduced into swampy land Paspalum soon covers it with a thick mat and gives good grazing where the land would otherwise be useless. Sowing a few pounds of White Clover with the Paspalum is good practice. Sow ten pounds per acre. Special quotes for large quantities. For prices, see pages 2 and 3.

For Prices see pages 2 and 3.

YATES' GENERAL LIST OF GRASSES

PASPALUM COMPRESSUM (also known as Durrington Grass or Carpet Paspalum)—A dwarf compact growing variety of Paspalum, proving of great value for poor sandy stretches of country where Paspalum Dilatatum does not do well; makes well matted roots, but is most suited for warm climates. Sow five pounds per acre.

PEA NUTS—As well as being in great demand for human consumption, the Peanut is being increasingly used as a stock fodder, especially for pigs. They will succeed best in a warm climate in a light open soil. Sow 30 to 40 lbs. of nuts, or say 10 lbs. shelled seed per acre. When ripe, lift the plants and harvest the nuts which are produced below the ground. The Peanut plant may be grazed, the tops made into hay, or used as a soil renovator; and is valuable as a dry farming crop. Small podded (for cropping); large podded (for roasting).

Peas—See Cow Peas and Field Peas.

PHALARIS BULBOSA—Strongly recommended by the Agricultural Department for the tablelands and coast. It is succulent and palatable and grows well during the winter and spring, and stands stocking well. As a rule it should be sown in the early autumn, but as fresh supplies are only just available, sowings may be made now in favorable situations. Sow eight to ten pounds per acre, or it can be sown in mixture with other grasses.



For Prices see Pages 2 and 3.

AND FODDER CROPS—Continued.

Potatoes— See Seed Potatoes, pages 27 to 29.

PUMPKIN, CATTLE— The Pumpkin crop is invaluable for winter feed for milking cows and young calves. One pound will sow an acre.

OATS, SEED— For those still requiring to sow for early green feed the following are still available, all extra heavy re-machined samples, much superior to the ordinary samples offered. Sow at the rate of two bushels per acre.

Algerian— The best all round variety for green feed, hay, or grain; it is a good stooing variety, and succeeds well in both the coastal and drier inland districts.

Lachlan— An early Oat for green feed or grazing. Originated by the Department of Agriculture and sent out as a companion variety to Sunrise. Strongly recommended by the Cowra Farm manager.

Ruakura— Very early and thus often escapes rust; a well tried sort.

Tartarian (Side Bearing)— One of the earliest white grained varieties and excellent for green fodder, especially on the highlands, for late sowing.

Dun— A variety producing hay and grain of very fine quality; largely used for horse feed by racing folk. In season it is about a second early.

Heavy Black— A main crop variety, heavy yielder, principally used for green feed; possibly more resistant to rust and smut than the Heavy White Oat; suitable for cold climates.

Heavy White— A green fodder Oat; most suitable for moist cool climates; gives a heavy crop of green feed and grain.

RAPE, SOWING (Yates' Dwarf Broadleaf)— As is well known, this is one of the most profitable fodder crops for fattening sheep and lambs. It comes to maturity quickly and gives a wonderful return. It is also a splendid fodder plant for pigs, and, if cut and allowed to wilt before feeding, is equally suitable for dairy cows. Poultry farmers are finding a small patch of Rape a valuable asset, and for this purpose small successional sowings are recommended. Rape is very hardy and may be sown in early spring (July and August), in well worked, deeply ploughed land. Three pounds per acre in drills, or four to six pounds broadcast. Drilling is to be preferred and will give a more even crop. The following mixtures (per acre) have also been found extremely satisfactory:— Rape (two lbs.) and Rye Corn (half-bushel), also Rape (three lbs.) and Mustard (half-lb.). Yates' Dwarf Broadleaf Rape, of tested strain, is undoubtedly the best for sowing purposes.

RHODES GRASS (Chloris Gayana)— A very strong-growing tropical grass, which, rooting at every joint, soon covers a large area. Said to be the only grass that will hold its own with Paspalum. Most suitable for moist situations and hot climates, but succeeds well in a large range of situations and climates, except where heavy frosts are experienced. It is a quick germinator after rain and makes growth rapidly and is very palatable to all stock. When well established it is a remarkably drought resistant. It is very largely used for surface sowing after clearing and burning off scrub in the coastal areas, and for this purpose there is nothing better. In all the dry inland districts of Queensland Rhodes Grass is proving of the utmost value. Four pounds will seed an acre. For current prices see pages 2 and 3. Special quotations for large quantities.

For Prices see pages 2 and 3.

YATES' GENERAL LIST OF GRASSES AND FODDER CROPS

CONTINUED

Root Crops—These provide valuable concentrated fodder, see page 24.

RYE GRASSES—And other cool climate grasses may still be sown in cool districts if the weather be favorable. See Autumn Farm List for descriptions.

SAINFOIN, YATES' DOUBLE CUT—A splendid fodder crop, deep rooting and drought resisting, and is largely used as a soil renovator. Sow ten pounds per acre.

SALT BUSH—The preservation of our Native Salt Bushes has been very much neglected. All they require is protection from stock, so that they may seed themselves, which they do most readily. Salt Bush thrives in dry, arid districts, where it is difficult to grow the usual fodder plants. They are easily raised from seed or cuttings. One pound should seed an acre.

SHEEPS BURNET—Is one of our best drought-resisting plants, and thrives alike in rich or poor ground, and makes plenty of green growth both in winter and summer. Sow ten to twelve pounds per acre. Local Seed.

SILVER BEET (The profitable Sheep Fodder)—This plant is grown for the green tops, not for the roots, as with other Beets. It is found in New Zealand that the foliage is reproduced so quickly after being eaten down, that it makes one of the most profitable plants for sheep fattening. Plant in rows, thirty inches apart, so that the land can be hoed, and thin from nine to twelve inches apart in the rows. Sow three or four pounds per acre.

Sorghums—For particulars of this high yielding plant, see pages 11.

Sowing Rape—See Rape.

SOY BEANS—A successful farmer's crop in the U.S.A., but sometimes germinates poorly in this country. Small sowings should be made as trials.

Sudan Grass—A drought resisting hay and grazing crop which has come right into the front rank. For particulars, see page 8.

Sugar Beet—See Roots Crops, page 24.

SUNFLOWER—Valuable, when growing, as shelter to young crops, and the seed forms a most valuable food for poultry and in fact all stock. In U.S.A. it is now being used quite a lot for ensilage; it has been found of considerable value for this purpose. Possibly some of our customers have experimented with it for this purpose. Sow about 12 lbs. per acre in rows three feet apart. (Black Seeded).

Swede Turnips—See page 25.

TEOSINTE—In moist warm climates this yields a very heavy crop of green stuff—in favorable seasons often two cuts. Sow two to three lbs. per acre.

Texas Blue Grass—See page 21.

TREE LUCERNE (Medicago Arborea)—The true Tree Lucerne, growing six feet or so. Pretty ornamental plant and useful for fodder in drought times.

TAGOSTASTE (so called Tree Lucerne)—Suitable for hedge or breakwind and a stand-by against drought time.

Turnips, Swede—See Swede Turnips.

Wallaby Grass—See Danthonia.

For Prices see pages 2 and 3.

FODDER PLANTS

FROM ROOTS AND CUTTINGS ONLY.

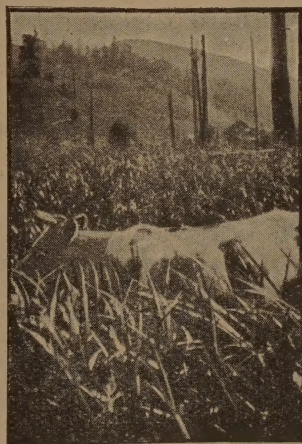
ELEPHANT GRASS is a comparatively recent introduction, but it has already proved to be a fodder plant of considerable value. We give herewith a photograph of a Test Plot in our Trial Grounds, and it will be noted that this is a vigorous growing plant, attaining a height of 12 to 15 feet. It stands cutting well, tests made by the Department of Agriculture showing a return of 50 tons and more of green fodder per acre per year, and also that this grass is of good feeding quality and that stock relish it, especially if not allowed to get too high and coarse. It may be either grazed or cut, and shows a very satisfactory food value by analysis. Milk yield and test are well maintained. Elephant Grass is adapted to a wide variety of soils and climates and might well be tried out by progressive farmers, even if only on their poorer land. The cuttings should be planted three feet apart in and between the rows.

KIKUYU GRASS—A recently-introduced South African grass. At present being tested by the Department of Agriculture. So far it has shown itself to be well adapted to poor land, a vigorous grower and stands drought well. It has been suggested that Kikuyu Grass might with advantage be planted between the Elephant Grass, providing valuable grazing and a change of pasture. It is stated to be a good winter grass and in the opinion of some of our authorities is a decided acquisition to fodder plants already so popular.

POA AQUATICA (or Water Meadow Grass).—Where farmers have any swampy land or even land covered with shallow fresh water this aquatic Grass is a valuable profit maker, as it turns these swamps from almost useless country into valuable pasture. So long as the ground does not dry right out and hard in summer this grass will flourish and provide an enormous quantity of nutritious and very palatable fodder; not only this, but it will gradually but surely oust many of the useless grasses and sedges usually found. The roots or clumps should be planted out in damp spots or shallow water and will soon spread. There are considerable areas in our Northern River country which could with advantage be put out with this grass and we advise putting in a few roots for trial. We can supply only in clumps and by the bag of roots.

TEXAS BLUE GRASS.—This grass proved itself to be a drought resister of great merit. Best suited to light and sandy soils, roots planted a foot apart will soon cover the whole area. Valuable for cattle, stands heavy stocking. This grass can only be supplied in roots. Price, 100, 5s; freight extra.

• **SHEARMAN'S CLOVER.**—A recently discovered clover which has proved to be specially adapted to salty flat land on the sea-board. It has a vigorous rooting system, and produces plenty of palatable milk producing fodder. As it does not seed we can only supply this plant as roots. These will quickly spread by means of runners, which root at the joints.



CLOVERS.

WHILE autumn sowing of Clovers is generally the most satisfactory and is what we recommend, the following may still be sown in suitable situations if the season be favorable. If irrigation is possible, present sowing will prove quite satisfactory. Sow 12 to 15 lbs. per acre, or with grasses two to three lbs.

For all Prices see pages 2 and 3.

Yates' N.Z. Red Clover or Cow Grass.

A wonderful clover especially for the cooler districts, either for growing alone or with grazing crops or in pasture.

Trifolium Incarnatum (Crimson Clover).

A quick and vigorous annual clover, stands heavy stocking, splendid for green soiling in the cooler districts.

Yates' Superfine White Clover.

Largely sown with pasture grasses, does well in a wide variety of soils. In the North Coast it is found good practice to sow with Paspalum.

Alsike Clover.

A hybrid clover, often succeeding where Red Clover will not. Has done well on Richmond River

Melilotus Indica.

Will give good returns and greatly improves soil if grown on poor sandy country with good rainfall.

Bokhara Clover.

A biennial clover now attracting much attention. Valuable for grazing, for hay, as a honey plant and soil improver.

Trifolium Subterraneum.

A splendid fodder plant and spreads very quickly in suitable situations.

Medicago Orbicularis (Burless Trefoil).

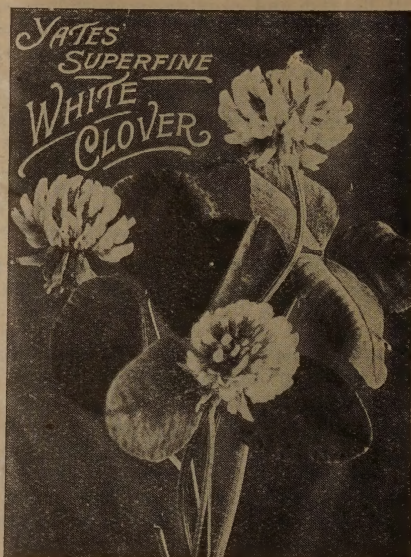
An annual variety of Trefoil Clover, but the seed is not enclosed in a burr which is a great advantage to wool growers. It seeds itself profusely each year, and is thus permanent and gives wonderful feed.

Shearman's Clover.

Roots only, see page 21.

Strawberry Clover.

A clover with trailing habit, very valuable for low wet swampy land. (Shelled seed.)



FOR EARLY AUTUMN SOWING

Egyptian or Berseem Clover

(*Trifolium Alexandrinum*)



This is a annual Clover, making its growth in the winter and spring.

It is very largely grown in Egypt for renovating the soil as well as for feed purposes; indeed, one writer says the greater part of the Nile Valley is under Berseem for six months in the year. In South Australia it has been grown extensively, especially in the Murray Valley, where it has proved most successful for green manuring orchards, or for irrigable land this plant has, no doubt, a great future. It has also been quite successful in districts where ample autumn and winter rains are experienced, but should not be sown in dry situations.

Berseem Clover is a very strong growing annual. **Early sowing is very important, so that a cutting may be made in early winter.** It should be planted on well rolled land at the rate of eight to fifteen pounds per acre. Clay land seems to suit it well. In its first growth, Berseem sends up a single stem, which, after the first cut, shoots into three or four stems, giving a much heavier yield the second cut.

It should be cut and not grazed. In Egypt it is said to yield in two cuttings eight tons of green fodder per acre and the crop leaves the soil very much enriched, it being estimated that 300 pounds of nitrogen is added to the soil. In cold climates where there is an ample summer rainfall, it may be tried as a summer crop also, but we recommend it for winter use. Where frosts are excessively severe, this clover is not likely to succeed as a winter crop.

It is very luscious and all stock eat it readily; it can be cut at any stage of growth—it is not necessary to wait until it has bloomed. In South Australia it gives **two and three crops during the winter and spring.** This is a clover which is well worth a trial and we would welcome reports.

For Prices see pages 2 and 3.

ROOT CROPS

THESE are worthy of greater attention from Australian farmers. Here we have valuable food in a concentrated and easily handled form. The weight of fodder per acre to be realised from root crops is enormous. The quality of the fodder is very high and where any hand feeding is practiced it is not a difficult matter to feed the roots. In Australian climates Mangolds, Sugar Beets and Carrots will stand fairly well in the ground right through the winter, and they can be pulled and fed as required.

An easy method of feeding Mangolds and other roots is to gather them in a cart and then draw to several heaps where the stock are, and run a disc harrow over them to chop them in pieces.

Mangolds and Sugar Beet.

Wonderful milk producers, and yield immense crops. Sow about September-October; in warm climates an autumn sowing will give a fine winter crop. Plant in well worked clean land, in drills 30 inches apart, to allow horse cultivator to work, and when up hoe to remove any growth of weeds, and if necessary, thin out to allow the roots to develop. Five pounds per acre of Mangolds and about eight pounds per acre of Sugar Beet are fair sowings.

Yates' Mammoth Long Red—A very select stock. The roots are of excellent quality, clean, smooth and free from fangs; flesh close grained and full of saccharine. The heaviest cropping Mangold grown.

Yates' Champion Yellow Globe—A very select stock, small top; flesh close in texture, excellent feeding quality.

Golden Tankard—An excellent keeper. The roots are medium size, with deep yellow flesh, and contain high percentage of saccharine.

Long Yellow—An excellent variety, very heavy cropper.

Sugar Beet Wanzleben—Half long white roots, sweet and crisp.

Giant Half Sugar Mangold—We keep the two varieties, White and Rose. They are sweeter than the ordinary Mangold and larger than Sugar Beet, combining the quality of the Beet with the weight of crop of the Mangold. Tested against Sugar Beet it yielded twice the crop. Intermediate in size, averaging about one foot in length.

Field Carrot.

VALUABLE for all classes of stock, particularly horses. Sow any time in spring or early summer, when the weather is favorable, at the rate of four pounds per acre in drills 30 inches apart for horse work or closer if for hand work.

Sinclair's Champion—A splendid variety, giving a remarkably heavy yield per acre. It is claimed to be an excellent variety for dairy cows.

White Belgian—Grows well out of the ground, so it can easily be pulled by hand.

Orange Giant—A rich orange red variety, very handsome and smooth, producing large crops.

For all Prices see pages 2 and 3.



VEGETABLE CROPS.

— Suitable for Growing on the Farm —

THE high prices practically all classes of vegetables are bringing to-day should induce farmers, in the more favored districts, to reserve some of their land for vegetable production for market. The following sorts are very suitable for growing as farm crops in suitable land and should pay the grower handsomely.

A good rainfall or facilities for irrigation, a fair quality of land, and a reasonable use of suitable manures (artificial or natural) are the first essentials. Continual cultivation is also very necessary. Few crops pay like Cauliflowers, Cabbages, Peas and Swedes under suitable conditions.

For best time to plant and cultural directions growers should be guided by local experience and information in Yates' Annual and Yates' Garden Guide.

For prices see Yates' Annual.

PEAS (Yorkshire Hero) — The main crop market variety. Our **Yates Selected (N.Z. Grown)** strain is carefully tested before being sold. Bags are branded with our name, and sealed.

Other excellent market varieties are: **Richard Seddon, English Wonder, American Wonder, Witham Wonder, Daisy, Stratagem.** All our Peas are prime re-cleaned samples. Bushel prices on application.

BEANS (Canadian Wonder). An excellent "General Purpose" Bean and the favorite market sort.

CABBAGE (Yates' Early Drumhead) is the very best cabbage to grow for market. It is a hardy and generally useful cabbage withstanding adverse conditions better than other sorts and most suitable for hot Australian summers. In good seasons it matures in four months. The heads are large and very solid.

Henderson's Succession. A week or two earlier than Yates' Early Drumhead, otherwise very similar. A good carrier, and the best and longest standing cabbage for autumn planting for spring use.

CAULIFLOWERS (Early Italian Giant). One of the earliest sorts of a type best suited to Australian conditions. The flowers are large, white and firm, heading in about five months after sowing.

Veitch's Autumn Giant. Decidedly the best for main crop. The heads are large and white and come in about six months from sowing.

Late Metropole. A very vigorous and hardy late cauliflower. Hearts are well protected and of perfect quality; they weigh up to 20 lbs. Ready for cutting about eight months after sowing.

PUMPKIN (Yates' Sydney Crown). For market growers this selection of the Crown type will probably be found more generally suitable than other sorts. It is even a good color and has a small cavity. Other good sorts are **Yates' Triamble** and **Yates' Premium Ironbark.**

TOMATOES — **Yates' Harbinger, Burwood Prize** and **Stone** cannot be excelled for early, mid-season, and late maturing varieties.

SWEDE TURNIPS. — Our strains are unexcelled. The crop comes in evenly and swedes are well shaped.

Yates' ^{Hand Picked} Seed Potatoes.

THE SEED POTATOES offered in this list are all prime, graded samples carefully hand picked, all outsized and diseased tubers being thrown out so that there is no waste or loss in freight in seed bought from us. The bags we send out are all stencilled "**YATES' HAND-PICKED SEED POTATOES,**" and customers should see that the bags they get are so branded, otherwise they were not sent by us. It is quite impossible to guarantee Seed Potatoes to be free from the spores of Irish Blight, and the crop should be regularly sprayed where Blight conditions are prevalent.

Customers Please Note

Supplies are uncertain this season and, of some varieties, only become available in small parcels. To assist planters, we will, if **sold out of variety ordered, substitute variety nearest to it in season and type,** which we consider will give satisfactory results. If customers do not desire this, please instruct "**Do not substitute.**"

PRICES.

Owing to **Fluctuations in Market Value of Potatoes,** it is very difficult to fix prices, but those mentioned are, at time of going to press, the lowest we can quote for prime hand-picked seed. At the same time we reserve the right to vary these prices without notice. We can quote definitely by return of mail for any lines required. Customers when asking for quote, should mention quantity required and when they wish them supplied. **We Quote Special Prices for Ton Lots.**

NOTE.

Owing to the restrictions placed in the way of Inter-State potato trade, we do not solicit orders for potatoes from other States, and can only supply on the understanding that our responsibility ceases when a clean certificate has been obtained from the Department of Agriculture, Sydney. Customers in other States, when ordering Seed Potatoes, are requested to advise us that they agree to this condition.

TERMS.

The Prices of all Seed Potatoes are Nett Cash. We will substitute the nearest variety we have for any sort ordered that is sold out, unless specially instructed to the contrary.

DELIVERY.

We Deliver Free on Rail or Steamer, Sydney, after which they are at the risk of the purchaser.

Delivery within the Suburban Area of Sydney is charged extra at the following rates: 6d. per 14 lbs., 9d. per 28 lbs., 1s. per 56 lbs., 2s. per cwt.

CONDITIONS OF SALE and NON-WARRANTY — See Page 4.

SEED POTATOES.

Should be planted for early use as soon as the frosts are over. A few may be planted rather earlier as it is worth running some risk to get early potatoes. Open drills about 30 inches apart and six inches deep. If possible, put in this drill a layer of well rotted stable manure; a dressing of some potash manure is also very beneficial. Potatoes up to two or two-and-a-half inches should be planted whole, those larger may be cut, care being taken to leave two eyes at least on each set. Plant the tubers about twelve inches apart in the rows. As soon as through the ground, keep the soil cultivated and when plants are about six inches high, they should be earthed up by throwing the soil towards the rows.

EARLY MANISTEE.

This has proved perhaps the best of the **Earlies**. It has a brown skin, is of fine flavor and boils dry. One of the heaviest croppers in the early section.

EARLY ROSE.

Well known as one of the **Earliest Potatoes** grown, and one of the best for early use if grown on suitable well-drained land. A good boiling variety, but its principal merit is its earliness and its suitability for our warmer districts where there is only a short growing season, and where it always yields fair crops. **Locally Grown.**

EXTRA EARLY VERMONT.

Very similar to the **Early Rose**, the tubers being longer, not so smooth, and with more prominent eyes; good cropper, and quite as early as that variety. Often called **American Early Rose**.

BEAUTY OF HEBRON.

A good variety for hot, dry climates, similar in shape and earliness to **Early Rose**, but lighter in color. It crops heavily, cooks well, with an excellent flavor, and is a good keeper. It gives a good crop of large tubers even in a dry season.

ADIRONDACK.

Main crop. One of the best keepers we have. The tubers are round, inclining to flat, with pink netted skin. They boil well and will give good crops in a suitable season, and in cool moist climates, where they have a long growing season, they are good croppers.

For Prices see pages 2 and 3.



YATES' SEED POTATOES—Continued.

For Prices see pages 2 and 3



EARLY MANHATTAN.

One of the heaviest yielding Main Crop Varieties we have. A good cooking sort, firm white flesh, shallow eyes, and mottled blue and white skin. A handsome shapely potato, well suited for the Sydney market.

SATISFACTION.

Pink skin. Must not be confounded with Sutton's Satisfaction (a white skinned variety). Heavy cropper in moist soil conditions, good size, and uniform round shape; eye shallow, flesh white, boils dry.

QUEEN OF THE VALLEY.

A Red Skin Variety, producing very heavy crops. Reputed to be one of the best blight resisters grown. A splendid table sort with fine flavor.

BROWNELL'S BEAUTY.

A favorite Main Crop Potato. It is a consistent cropper, and seems to do well alike in both hot and cold districts, and to give crops of large marketable potatoes even in dry seasons; it is not so subject to "second growth" as many other varieties.

YATES' SEED POTATOES—Continued.

For Prices see pages 2 and 3.

CORONATION.

A fine Main Crop Variety, very suitable for the cooler districts of New South Wales. In appearance it somewhat resembles the Early Manhattan, having a rough netted blue skin, with lighter colored patches. It is flattish oval in shape and has shallow eyes. A heavy cropper, excellent keeper, and strongly recommended.

UP-TO-DATE.

A New Heavy Cropping White Skinned Potato. A favorite variety. It yields enormous crops. The Tubers are large and shapely, with shallow eyes and thin skin. Does well in a variety of climates, but likes moist soil conditions.

CIRCULAR HEADS.

This well-known Tasmanian Variety is not generally suitable for our New South Wales climate, as our summers are too hot and dry; still there are cool moist districts where they succeed. Their good qualities are too well known to need describing.

CARMEN.

Good mid-season Variety. Heavy cropper, large handsome flattish tubers, shallow eyes, uniform in size and shape, and boils flowery.

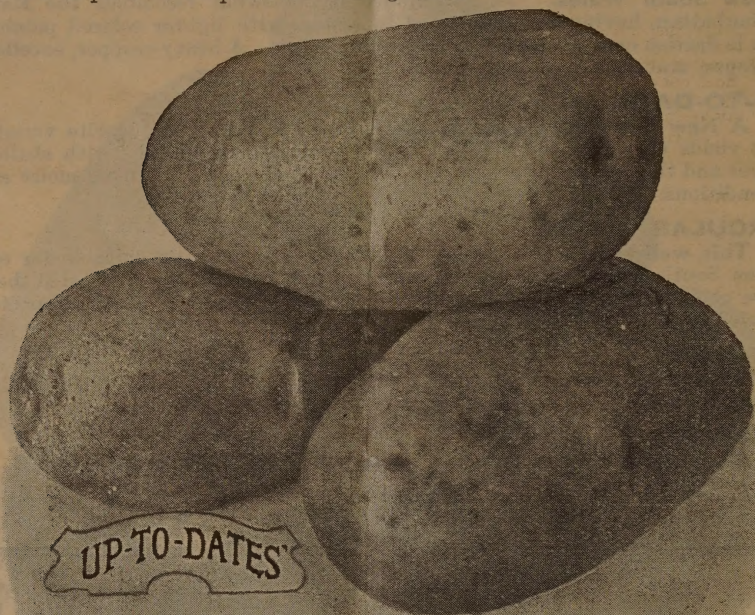
NEW ERA.

A late round white Potato. Of medium size and fair cropper.



To Combat Irish Blight.

Systematic spraying with Bordeaux Mixture or Lime Sulphur Solution has been found the most effective. Commence when the plants are say six inches high and repeat two or three times at intervals of about ten days. Do not wait until the Blight has appeared, and when spraying see that the Mixture reaches all parts of the plant above the ground.



JERUSALEM ARTICHOKEs.

These are similar to potatoes, and require the same cultivation, but we would plant in rows two or three feet apart. A most desirable and delicate vegetable. They yield very heavy crops and are excellent for pig feeding, especially where pigs can be turned in to root them out; their fattening value is 25 per cent. greater than potatoes. Four to six cwt. will plant an acre. Prices variable, as supplies uncertain.

There is still time for

FRUIT TREES.

SUMMER FRUITS, 2s. each, 20s. doz., except **Cherries**, 2s. 6d. each, 27s. 6d. doz., and **Mulberries**, 2s. 6d. each.

CITRUS FRUITS—**Oranges and Lemons**, from 2s. 6d. each, 27s. 6d. doz.; **Mandarins and Limes**, 3s. each, 30s. doz.

Strawberries—We stock all the best varieties. From 1s. 6d. doz., 7s. 6d. 100.

Loganberries—The fruit is large, dark red in color, and exquisitely flavored. Price 1s. each, 11s. doz.

C.P.C. "Powdered" Carbonate of Lime

This is unburnt Limestone specially ground to the **finest powder**, thereby making its valuable qualities available to plant life. As practically all our soils are deficient in lime, this cheap but effective form of lime will be welcomed by all farmers.

It sweetens sour soils and puts the land into better heart.

Greatly improves all grass lands.

Promotes nitrification in the soil.

It does not destroy the humus as do other forms of lime.

Of great value in the preparation of land for Lucerne and other legumes.

May be supplied to all soils at any time with advantage.

PRICE — on trucks, Portland — 36/- per ton (14 bags.)

		Miles.	In 8 ton truck lots.	In ton lots.
FREIGHT — PER TON	...	50	5/1	8/-
"	"	100	6/7	13/8
"	"	200	7/6	21/6
"	"	300	9/9	26/4

Bag lots — 5s. 6d. bag, delivered rail, steamer or to carrier. Freight extra.

Yates' Reliable Manures

A.Y. Bonedust — 14s. cwt.

A.Y. Blood and Bone — 15s. cwt.

Sulphate of Ammonia — 26s. cwt.

A.Y. Superphosphate

Yates' Plant Food

A.Y. Vegetable Manure

A.Y. Potato Manure

For the home garden Yates' Plant Food and A.Y. Vegetable Manure are specially recommended.

We will give Special Quotations for the above Manures in quantity.

Sprays

The following are thoroughly reliable. The use of suitable sprays is the only means of fighting the various destructive pests, which, if not prevented, rob the grower of the fruits of his labor.

Full Instructions for use accompany each tin or package.

For Irish Blight, Black Spot, and all Fungus Diseases —

Bordeaux Mixture — In powder form, 2s. lb., over 10 lbs. 1s. 9d. lb.

Lime and Sulphur Solution — 1-qrt. tins 2s., per gallon 3s. 6d., 5-gallon drums 10s. (drums 5s., returnable.)

For Leaf-eating Insects, such as Pumpkin Beetle —

Arsenate of Lead — In paste form in tins, 1 lb. 2s. 6d., 2 lbs. 4s. 6d. In powder form, 3s. per lb.

For Sucking Insects, such as Aphis, Thrip, Etc. —

Nicotine — Per 1 oz. bottle 2s.

Black Leaf 40 — 1 oz. bottle 2s. 6d.

Tobacco Stems — 7 lbs. 1s., 14 lbs. 1s. 6d., 28 lbs. 2s. 6d., 56 lbs. 4s.

Tobacco Dust — 3d. per lb., 14 lb. lots 2d. per lb., per cwt. 15s.

Lime and Sulphur Solution — See above.

For All Scale Pests —

Harbas — Qrt. tins 2s. 9d., $\frac{1}{2}$ gal. tins 4s. 6d., 1 gal. tins 7s. 9d., 4 gal. tins 23s.

Red Oil — 1 gal. tins 7s. 9d., 4 gal. drums, 6s. 9d. per gal. (Drums 5s. extra, returnable.)

LABOR SAVING TOOLS

FOR THE FARM AND ORCHARD.

The following are all excellent and efficient tools. We use them on our own Farms, and thoroughly recommend them. The Iron-Age Implements are all well designed and made of high-grade materials.

All Prices Subject to Alteration.

Iron Age Horse Hoe and Cultivator.

A complete machine with lever expansion, lever wheel, and three extra points to make machine into a five-tooth cultivator. Price, packed and delivered at rail or steamer, £7/10/-.

Iron Age Double and Single Wheel Hand Hoe.

Can be used either with a single wheel to go between the rows, or with double wheel astride the row. Suitable for hoeing, cultivating, ridging, etc. An excellent machine, especially for loose friable soil. Price, complete £5/10/-.

Iron Age Seed Drill and Wheel Hoe.

A most useful implement. In addition to doing everything, the above hand hoe will do, it is fitted with a most efficient seed sowing device. It is suitable for practically all kinds of seed and the flow is quite under the control of operator. Price, packed and delivered at rail or steamer, old style £7/10/-, new style £8/10/-.

Cahoon Broadcast Seed Sower.

Will sow Lucerne, Clovers, Grasses, and all Grain Crops. Gives a fine even sowing. Full instructions with each sower. Price £2/2/6 (while present stocks last).

Columbia Seed Sower.

Considered by some to be more easily worked and to give a larger spread and very even sowing. An absolutely even step when sowing is essential. Price 22/6.

SPRAY PUMPS.

Success Spray Pump.

Well made, all brass, ball valves, 3 ft. hose, for use with ordinary bucket. Price 32/6.

Eclair Vermorel Knapsack Sprayer.

An excellent British made Pump, copper tank. Price £6/12/6. To arrive.